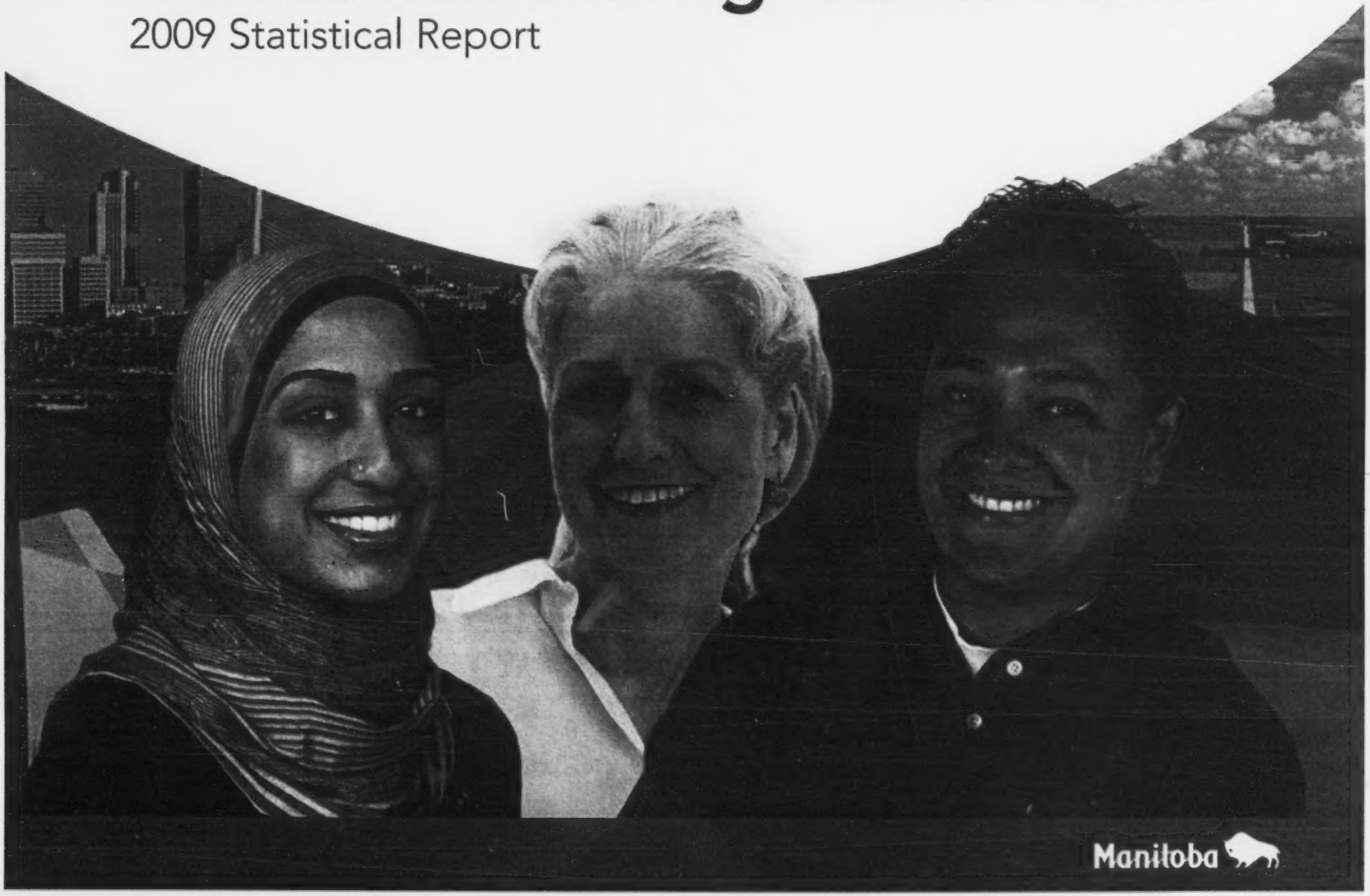
Manitoba Immigration Facts

2009 Statistical Report



A message from the Minister

I'm pleased to present the *2009 Manitoba Immigration Facts* report, which illustrates our province's continued success in attracting and integrating newcomers to Manitoba.

Behind the successes are Manitoba's immigration programs. Among them are adult language training and programs related to settlement, labour market and community integration. These programs make a real difference by helping new Manitobans live, work and succeed here.

In 2009, Manitoba received 13,520 immigrants. This represents an increase of 20.5 per cent over last year's total, as well as being the highest number of immigrants received since 1946. Figures show that Winnipeg received nearly 10,000 immigrants in 2009, more than Quebec City, Regina, Saskatoon, Victoria, Fredericton and Red Deer combined. Regional communities also received a boost through immigration as they welcomed 14 per cent more immigrants than the previous year.

The Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program continues to be successful by selecting and nominating potential immigrants for permanent residence based on Manitoba's labour market needs. In 2009 over 75 per cent of immigrants came through the provincial nominee program.

Manitoba continued to enhance recruitment, integration and retention of newcomers by:

- recruiting more than 100 registered nurses from the Philippines
- reducing processing times for the Provincial Nominee Program to within six months
- creating the Nominee Application Centre to provide free help for those completing Provincial Nominee Program application forms
- promoting immigration to regions outside of Winnipeg, resulting in 27 per cent of newcomers settling in these regions
- continuing to develop a settlement strategy that helps new Manitobans integrate successfully into our communities and workplaces
- using the new *The Worker Recruitment and Protection Act* to help Manitoba employers hire temporary foreign workers and protect those workers from unscrupulous employers and recruiters

The real successes of our immigration programs can be measured in the positive effects new Manitobans are having on our economy and our communities. The province of Manitoba recognizes that when newcomers succeed, we all succeed.

Jennifer Howard, Minister
Manitoba Labour and Immigration

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Data source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Growing Through Immigration

Manitoba's Action Strategy for Economic Growth recognizes that immigration sustains economic development, strengthens cultural diversity, drives community development and encourages innovation in our changing economy.

Manitoba and Canada work together to:

- develop ethical and effective recruitment of temporary foreign workers and permanent immigrants to meet current and foreseeable economic demands
- provide immigrants with efficient pre-arrival and post-arrival services to ensure their successful participation and long-term settlement in our province
- promote and support communities that welcome newcomers and embrace cultural diversity

In 2009, immigration to Manitoba reached 13,520, the most we have received in more than 60 years. This represented a 20.5 per cent increase over the previous year's total.

Since 1999, Manitoba has received more than 85,000 immigrants. In 2009, 80.6 per cent came under the economic class (10,893), 10.3 per cent as family class (1,389) and 8.1 per cent as refugees (490 government-assisted and 576 privately sponsored). In Manitoba, Winnipeg was the top destination, receiving 73.3 per cent (9,910) immigrants. The largest single source country for Manitoba immigrants in 2009 was the Philippines at 31.8 per cent (4,306).

Manitoba's Provincial Nominee Program is responsible for much of our success. Under the Canada-Manitoba Immigration

Agreement, the province recruits and nominates skilled workers and business immigrants who have a strong likelihood of establishing successfully and making a positive contribution. Manitoba Labour and Immigration works closely with Manitoba Entrepreneurship, Training and Trade to administer the business immigrant component.

Manitoba's commitment to providing responsive settlement services to immigrants is supported by federal and provincial funding. The Manitoba Immigrant Integration Program supported approximately 160 settlement and English language training programs throughout the province in 2009.

The Manitoba Immigration Council and the Manitoba Ethnocultural Advisory and Advocacy Council continue to advise the minister of Manitoba Labour and Immigration on multicultural issues and make recommendations on attracting, settling and retaining immigrants.

Immigration Pathways to Manitoba

Canada's Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA 2002) establishes selection criteria under three categories for people applying to immigrate to Canada permanently:

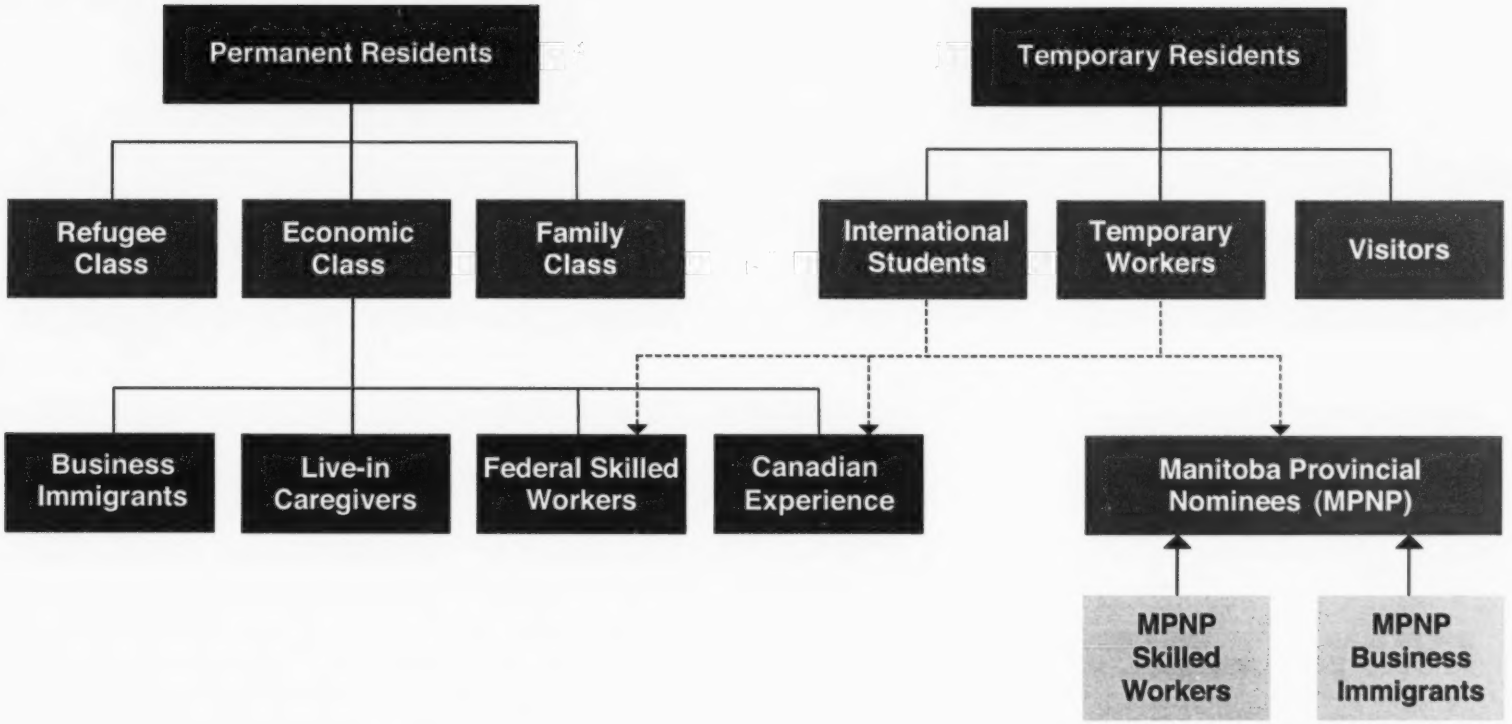
Family class – Canada and Manitoba recognize the importance of family reunification and allow Canadian citizens and permanent residents living in Canada to sponsor their family members. In 2009, Manitoba received 1,389 family class immigrants. Philippines, India, United States and China accounted for 54.4 per cent of them.

Economic class – Based on the principal applicant's ability to contribute economically, they arrive under the Provincial Nominee Program or other economic categories. Manitoba received 10,151 provincial nominees and 742 other economic immigrants in 2009. The Philippines, Germany, China and India were the top source countries in 2009, accounting for 72 per cent of our economic class immigrants.

Refugee class – Manitobans are proud of our long record for welcoming refugees into our communities and providing them with our support. In 2009, Manitoba settled 6.6 per cent of Canada's government-assisted refugees (490) and 11.4 per cent of privately sponsored refugees (576). About 70 per cent of government-assisted refugees came to Manitoba from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bhutan, Myanmar and Somalia. Likewise, about 70 per cent of privately assisted refugees came from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia.

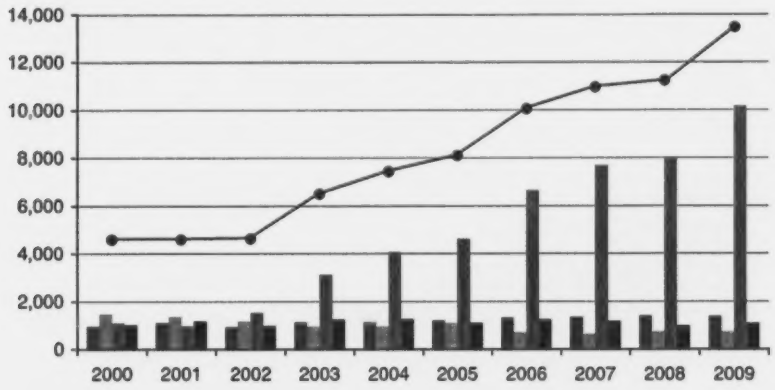
Temporary residents who elect to apply to the Provincial Nominee Program have become an important component of permanent migration. In 2009, Manitoba registered 2,064 international student entrants and 3,649 temporary foreign worker entrants. Most temporary foreign worker entrants (52.6 per cent) were located in regional communities.

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION PATHWAYS

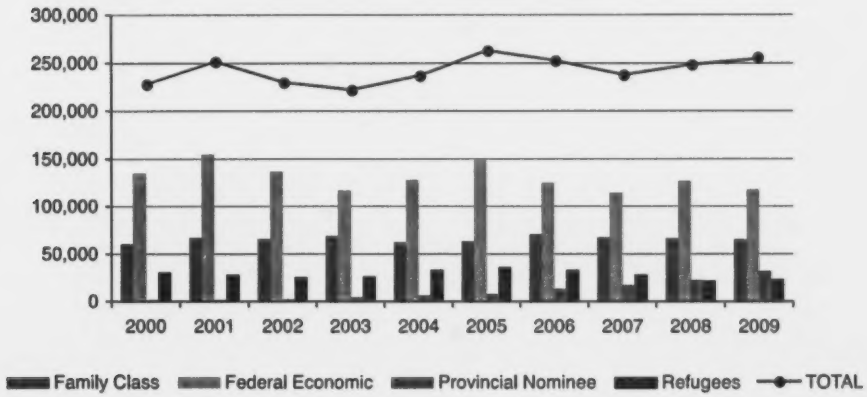


Immigration Trends

IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA IN THE PAST DECADE



IMMIGRATION TO CANADA IN THE PAST DECADE



The population of Manitoba on July 1, 2009 was estimated at 1,221,964 or 3.6 per cent of Canada's population. In 2009, Manitoba was the destination for 13,520 new permanent residents (5.4 per cent of Canada's total immigration).

In 2009, Canada welcomed 252,179 new permanent residents, a two per cent increase over 2008. By immigration category, the largest groups were the federal skilled workers (38.1 per cent), family class (26.2 per cent) and provincial nominees (12 per cent).

Immigration Levels

In 2009, immigration to Manitoba increased 20.5 per cent over 2008, reaching 13,520 permanent residents, our largest intake since Manitoba began keeping separate provincial immigration records in 1946.

In 2009, the composition of the economic immigration classes changed across Canada. Federal skilled workers dropped from 42 per cent in 2008 to 38.1 per cent in 2009. In contrast, provincial nominees increased from 9.1 per cent to 12 per cent during the same period.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CATEGORY (SUMMARY)

	2007		2008		2009	
IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	Number	*Percentage**	Number	*Percentage**	Number	*Percentage**
Family	1,343	2.0	1,404	2.1	1,389	2.1
Federal Skilled Worker	560	0.6	605	0.6	600	0.6
Other Federal Economic	82	0.5	123	0.5	142	0.6
Refugee	1,170	4.2	972	4.4	1,098	4.8
Provincial Nominee**	7,687	45.0	7,968	35.5	10,151	33.4
IRPA Other/Missing/Backlog/Unknown	112	1.1	146	1.5	140	1.1
TOTAL	**10,954**	**4.6%**	**11,218**	**4.5%**	**13,520**	**5.4%**
Difference from previous year	907	9.0%	264	2.4%	2,302	20.5%

*Manitoba's share of Canada's immigration by category.

CANADA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CATEGORY (SUMMARY)

	2007		2008		2009	
IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Family	67,079	28.3	66,416	26.9	66,057	26.2
Federal Skilled Worker	97,871	41.3	103,768	42.0	95,982	38.1
Other Federal Economic	16,300	6.9	22,919	9.3	24,616	9.8
Refugee	27,969	11.8	21,862	8.8	22,852	9.1
Provincial Nominee**	17,094	7.2	22,418	9.1	30,378	12.0
IRPA Other/Missing/Backlog/Unknown	10,441	4.4	9,864	4.0	12,294	4.9
TOTAL	**236,754**	**100%**	**247,247**	**100%**	**252,179**	**100%**
Difference from previous year	-14,888	-5.9%	10,493	4.4%	4,932	2.0%

**Provincial Nominees are a subcategory of the Economic Class.

Immigration by Province or Territory

In 2009, the top destinations for new permanent residents were Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, followed by Alberta and Manitoba.

PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ontario	111,315	47.0	110,878	44.8	106,867	42.4
Quebec	45,201	19.1	45,198	18.3	49,490	19.6
British Columbia	38,961	16.5	43,992	17.8	41,439	16.4
Alberta	20,861	8.8	24,199	9.8	27,017	10.7
Manitoba	**10,954**	**4.6**	**11,218**	**4.5**	**13,520**	**5.4**
Saskatchewan	3,516	1.5	4,835	2.0	6,890	2.7
Nova Scotia	2,523	1.1	2,651	1.1	2,388	0.9
New Brunswick	1,643	0.7	1,856	0.8	1,913	0.8
Prince Edward Island	992	0.4	1,454	0.6	1,759	0.7
Newfoundland	546	0.2	627	0.3	606	0.2
North West Territories	88	0.0	127	0.1	173	0.1
Yukon	83	0.0	110	0.0	107	0.0
Unknown	19	0.0	50	0.0	10	0.0
Missing	52	0.0	52	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	**236,754**	**100%**	**247,247**	**100%**	**252,179**	**100%**

Immigration by City

Canada has enjoyed the development of creative and cultural diverse cities. Provinces, territories and stakeholders participate in Canada's annual immigration planning and share the responsibilities that come with it. In Manitoba, immigration objectives and settlement priorities are also a shared responsibility.

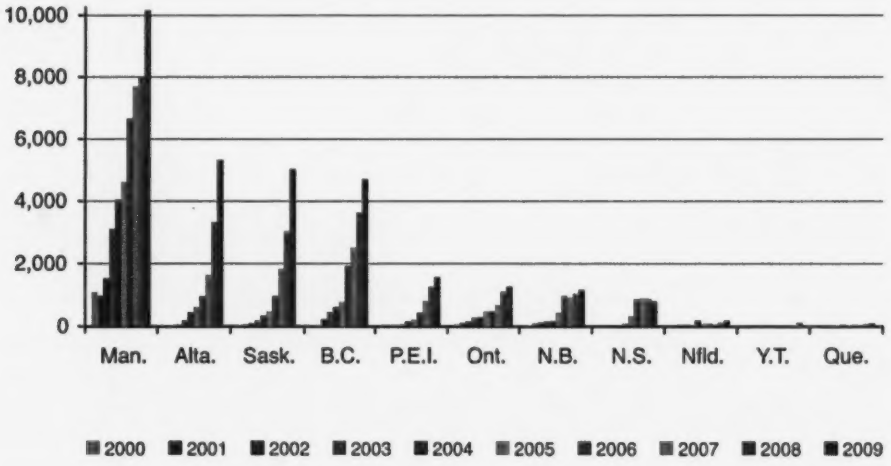
In 2009, Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Mississauga were top destinations for new permanent residents and attracted 32.9 per cent of them. Since 2003, Winnipeg has ranked within the top ten immigration destinations. In 2009, Winnipeg ranked as the sixth most popular destination for the first time.

PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CITY (TOP TEN)

	2007			2008			2009		
CITY	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Toronto	31,500	13.3	1	32,187	13.0	1	29,245	11.6	1
Montreal	25,942	11.0	2	27,129	11.0	2	27,830	11.0	2
Calgary	10,973	4.6	5	12,690	5.1	5	13,353	5.3	3
Mississauga	13,638	5.8	3	13,291	5.4	4	12,534	5.0	4
Vancouver	11,696	4.9	4	13,571	5.5	3	11,702	4.6	5
Winnipeg	**8,385**	**3.5**	**8**	**8,050**	**3.3**	**8**	**9,910**	**3.9**	**6**
Brampton	8,657	3.7	7	8,523	3.4	7	8,931	3.5	7
Edmonton	6,138	2.6	9	6,898	2.8	9	7,898	3.1	8
Scarborough	9,207	3.9	6	8,808	3.6	6	7,896	3.1	9
Surrey				6,460	2.6	10	6,687	2.7	10
North York	5,932	2.5	10						
TOTAL TOP TEN	**132,068**	**55.8%**		**137,607**	**55.7%**		**135,986**	**53.9%**	
OTHER CITIES	**104,686**	**44.2%**		**109,640**	**44.3%**		**116,193**	**46.1%**	
TOTAL	**236,754**	**100%**		**247,247**	**100%**		**252,179**	**100%**	

Provincial Nominee Program

PROVINCIAL NOMINEES BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY



Under this economic category, immigrants have the skills, education and work experience to make an immediate economic contribution to communities across Manitoba. In 2009, more than 75 per cent of immigrants to Manitoba arrived as provincial nominees.

In 1998, Manitoba set an ambitious goal to develop a program to attract and retain a greater share of immigrants. The result was our first Provincial Nominee Program. Now, most provinces and territories have developed their own nominee programs.

In 2009, Manitoba received the largest share of provincial nominees, reaching more than 33.4 per cent (10,151) of the 30,378 nominee immigrants to Canada. More immigrants find in Manitoba employment supports, family and community connections which are integral components of our nomination program. Manitoba's program favours nominees who demonstrate they are employable and who are willing to settle in our province permanently.

Manitoba maintains partnerships with employers, francophone communities and diverse provincial regions to encourage the best cultural and economic fit possible for each nominee.

Manitoba Permanent Residents

Manitoba works in close co-operation with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, provincial departments, employers and communities to attract and retain immigrants. Increasing immigration to Manitoba in 2009 by young, educated individuals from 148 countries is evidence that the approach is successful.

In 2009, 75.1 per cent of immigrants to Manitoba came through the Provincial Nominee Program accounting for 93.2 per cent of the provincial economic immigrants. Family class, refugee and federal economic immigration levels remained stable. In collaboration with an active and committed refugee sponsorship community, Manitoba continues to welcome a significant share of refugees entering Canada.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORY

IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Family Class						
Immediate Family	957	8.7	1,026	9.1	1,037	7.7
Parents, Grandparents and Other	386	3.5	378	3.4	352	2.6
SUBTOTAL	**1,343**	**12.3**	**1,404**	**12.5**	**1,389**	**10.3**
Economic Class						
Skilled Workers – Principal Applicant	223	2.0	232	2.1	207	1.5
Skilled Workers – Dependant	337	3.1	373	3.3	393	2.9
Business – Principal Applicant	6	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1
Business – Dependant	15	0.1	22	0.2	18	0.1
Provincial /Territorial Nominee – Principal Applicant	2,744	25.1	2,890	25.8	3,730	27.6
Provincial /Territorial Nominee – Dependant	4,943	45.1	5,078	45.3	6,421	47.5
Live-in Caregiver – Principal Applicant	43	0.4	72	0.6	81	0.6
Live-in Caregiver – Dependant	18	0.2	20	0.2	36	0.3
SUBTOTAL	**8,329**	**76.0**	**8,696**	**77.5**	**10,893**	**80.6**
Refugees						
Government Assisted Refugees	517	4.7	439	3.9	490	3.6
Privately Sponsored Refugees	577	5.3	493	4.4	576	4.3
Refugees Landed in Canada (Asylum)*	46	0.4	29	0.3	17	0.1
Dependants Abroad**	30	0.3	11	0.1	15	0.1
SUBTOTAL	**1,170**	**10.7**	**972**	**8.7**	**1,098**	**8.1**
Other						
Canadian Experience					12	0.1
Backlog	3	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Unknown	109	1.0	142	1.3	126	0.9
SUBTOTAL	**112**	**1.0**	**146**	**1.3**	**140**	**1.0**
TOTAL	**10,954**	**100%**	**11,218**	**100%**	**13,520**	**100%**

*Refugee claimants who have been granted asylum in Canada.
**Dependants of a refugee landed in Canada who lived abroad at the time of application.
Note: Subtotals shown represent the percentage of Manitoba's total immigration by category. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

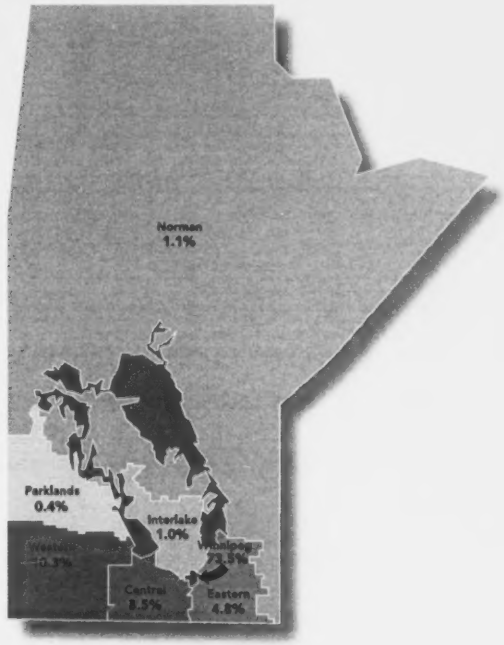
Regional Destination

Regional communities continued benefiting from a steady immigration representing more than 25 per cent of the provincial intake in 2009.

The Provincial Nominee Program is supporting economic and population growth in Manitoba's regions. More provincial nominees (31.1 per cent) are settling in regional communities. To a lesser extent, other immigrants (13.4 per cent) choose regional destinations.

Since 2007, Manitoba Labour and Immigration and Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives established a Regional Immigration and Integration Co-ordination Team to develop an action plan to enhance immigration and integration service delivery in the regions. In 2009, the Western, Central and Eastern regions attracted 23.6 per cent of new permanent residents.

2009 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY REGIONAL DESTINATION

REGION	2007			2008			2009		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Winnipeg	8,427	76.9	1	8,082	72.0	1	9,940	73.5	1
Western	794	7.2	3	835	7.4	3	1,395	10.3	2
Central	1,016	9.3	2	1,302	11.6	2	1,146	8.5	3
Eastern	554	5.1	4	714	6.4	4	647	4.8	4
Norman	57	0.5	6	81	0.7	6	143	1.1	5
Interlake	64	0.6	5	122	1.1	5	129	1.0	6
Parklands	29	0.3	7	59	0.5	7	59	0.4	7
Manitoba not elsewhere stated	13	0.1		23	0.2		61	0.5	
TOTAL	**10,954**	**100%**		**11,218**	**100%**		**13,520**	**100%**	

Community Destination

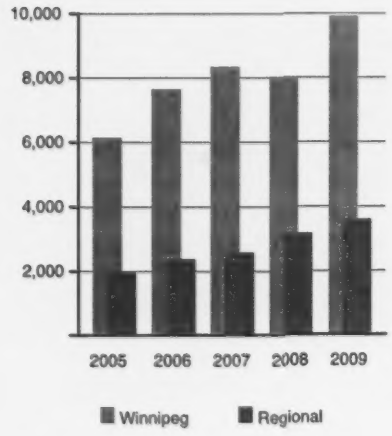
In 2009, regional immigration continued growing, with communities outside the City of Winnipeg receiving 3,610 new permanent residents, an increase of 14 per cent over 2008. Brandon (Western) received the second highest number of immigrants followed by Winkler (Central), Steinbach (Eastern) and Morden (Central).

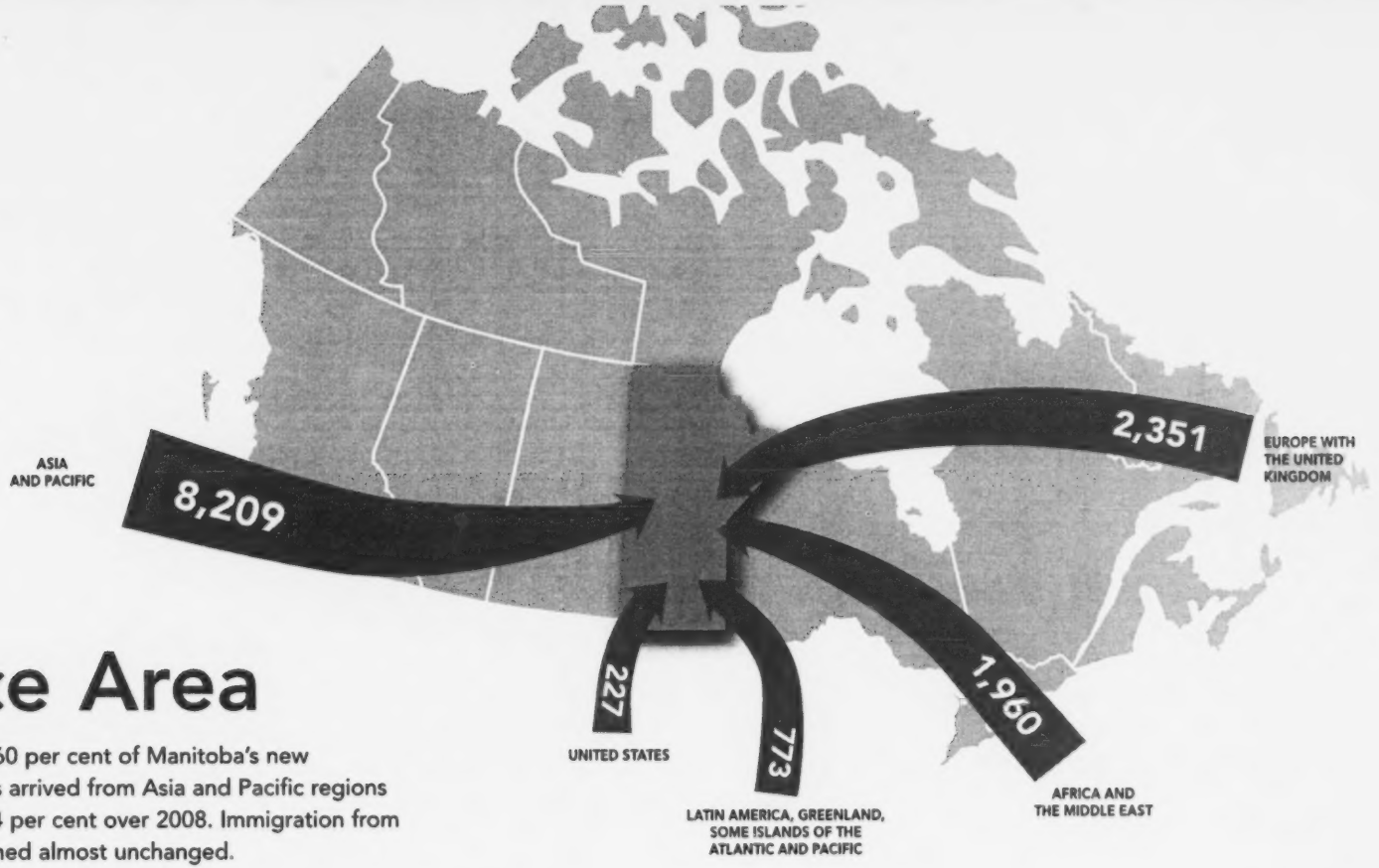
In 2009, the top immigrant source countries to regional communities were Germany (38 per cent), China (19.3 per cent), Colombia (7.1 per cent), Philippines (6.3 per cent) and India (3.8 per cent). Since 2003, more than 16,500 permanent residents have chosen more than 130 regional communities as their destination in Manitoba.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION (TOP TEN)

	2007			2008			2009		
COMMUNITY	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Winnipeg	8,385	76.5	1	8,050	71.8	1	9,910	73.3	1
Brandon	642	5.9	3	668	6.0	2	1,149	8.5	2
Winkler	712	6.5	2	659	5.9	3	763	5.6	3
Steinbach	369	3.4	4	488	4.4	4	409	3.0	4
Morden	125	1.1	5	243	2.2	5	121	0.9	5
Thompson	39	0.4	7	63	0.6	9	78	0.6	6
Portage La Prairie	28	0.3	8	52	0.5	10	63	0.5	7
Reinfeld	40	0.4	6	78	0.7	7	57	0.4	8
Altona	22	0.2	10	80	0.7	6	50	0.4	9
Mitchell							45	0.3	10
Schanzenfeld				70	0.6	8			
Ste Anne	23	0.2	9						
TOTAL TOP TEN	**10,385**	**94.8%**		**10,451**	**93.2%**		**12,645**	**93.5%**	
OTHER COMMUNITIES	**569**	**5.2%**		**767**	**6.8%**		**875**	**6.5%**	
TOTAL	**10,954**	**100%**		**11,218**	**100%**		**13,520**	**100%**	

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION

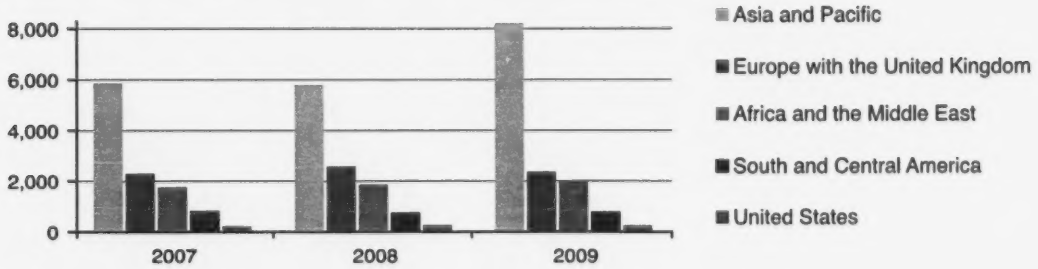




Source Area

In 2009, more than 60 per cent of Manitoba's new permanent residents arrived from Asia and Pacific regions – an increase of 41.4 per cent over 2008. Immigration from other regions remained almost unchanged.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SOURCE AREA 2007 – 2009



Source Country

The Philippines, Germany, China and India have consistently ranked within the top five immigration source countries to Manitoba. In fact, immigration from the Philippines and China increased more than 61 per cent each in 2009.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SOURCE COUNTRY (TOP TEN)

	2007			2008			2009		
SOURCE COUNTRY	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Philippines	3,279	29.9	1	2,671	23.8	1	4,306	31.8	1
Germany	1,382	12.6	2	1,798	16.0	2	1,501	11.1	2
China	609	5.6	4	911	8.1	4	1,472	10.9	3
India	1,016	9.3	3	1,228	10.9	3	1,293	9.6	4
Israel	324	3.0	6	449	4.0	5	417	3.1	5
Korea, Republic of	268	2.4	8	408	3.6	6	400	3.0	6
Colombia							290	2.1	7
U.S.A.	210	1.9	10	237	2.1	10	227	1.7	8
England				243	2.2	9	219	1.6	9
Ethiopia	274	2.5	7	258	2.3	8	176	1.3	10
El Salvador	429	3.9	5	366	3.3	7			
Ukraine	228	2.1	9						
TOTAL TOP TEN	**8,019**	**73.2**		**8,569**	**76.4**		**10,301**	**76.2**	
OTHER COUNTRIES	**2,935**	**26.8**		**2,649**	**23.6**		**3,219**	**23.8**	
TOTAL	**10,954**	**100%**		**11,218**	**100%**		**13,520**	**100%**	

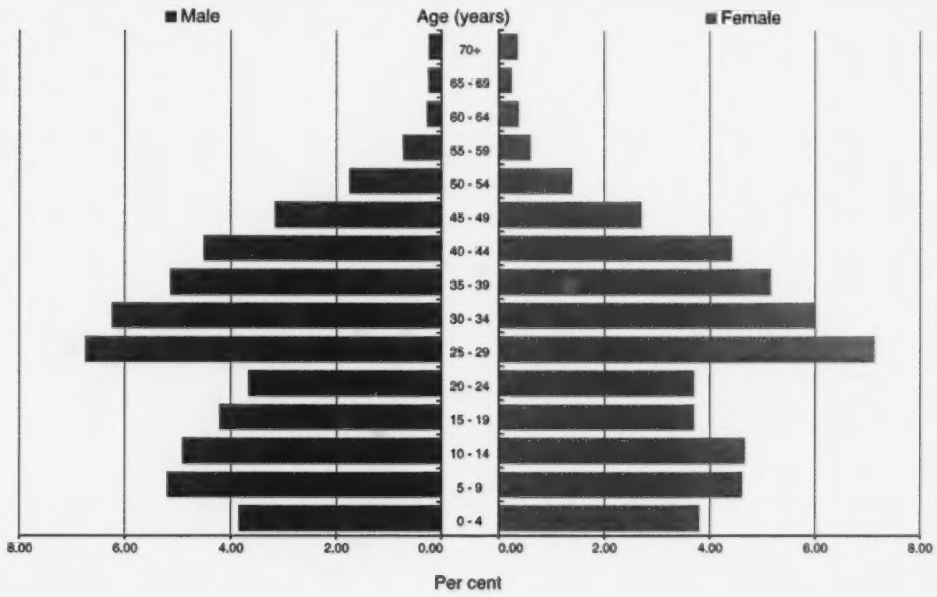
Age-gender Structure

Newcomers are important contributors to Manitoba's population growth and to the rejuvenation of the labour force. In 2009, the median age of immigrants was 27 years.

In 2009, permanent residents destined for Manitoba had a youth dependency ratio of 37.8 per cent and an old age dependency ratio of 1.5 per cent. Among Manitoba's total population, these ratios were 28.1 per cent and 20.5 respectively.

In 2009, male immigrants accounted for 51.1 per cent and female immigrants for 48.9 per cent. More than 67 per cent of immigrant women were in the reproductive age range (15 to 49 years), while only 47 per cent of established Manitoba women residents were in the same age range.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY AGE AND GENDER – 2009



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY AGE AND GENDER

	2007				2008				2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
AGE GROUP	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 - 4	501	4.6	445	4.1	490	4.4	458	4.1	522	3.9	515	3.8
5 - 9	598	5.5	520	4.7	567	5.1	542	4.8	705	5.2	625	4.6
10 - 14	548	5.0	502	4.6	548	4.9	497	4.4	666	4.9	632	4.7
15 - 19	420	3.8	451	4.1	437	3.9	403	3.6	571	4.2	502	3.7
20 - 24	422	3.9	469	4.3	406	3.6	527	4.7	497	3.7	502	3.7
25 - 29	683	6.2	733	6.7	730	6.5	853	7.6	914	6.8	965	7.1
30 - 34	700	6.4	715	6.5	718	6.4	701	6.2	846	6.3	811	6.0
35 - 39	566	5.2	564	5.1	577	5.1	585	5.2	696	5.1	698	5.2
40 - 44	474	4.3	449	4.1	466	4.2	409	3.6	612	4.5	599	4.4
45 - 49	355	3.2	289	2.6	346	3.1	280	2.5	429	3.2	366	2.7
50 - 54	141	1.3	114	1.0	198	1.8	150	1.3	238	1.8	188	1.4
55 - 59	48	0.4	53	0.5	73	0.7	70	0.6	100	0.7	81	0.6
60 - 64	32	0.3	42	0.4	32	0.3	44	0.4	39	0.3	51	0.4
65 - 69	22	0.2	34	0.3	19	0.2	21	0.2	35	0.3	33	0.2
70+	28	0.3	36	0.3	34	0.3	37	0.3	34	0.3	48	0.4
SUBTOTAL	**5,538**	**50.6%**	**5,416**	**49.4%**	**5,641**	**50.3%**	**5,577**	**49.7%**	**6,904**	**51.1%**	**6,616**	**48.9%**
TOTAL		**10,954**				**11,218**				**13,520**		

From 2008 to 2009, men outnumbered women as principal applicants. The male/female ratio actually increased from 160/100 in 2008 to 180/100 in 2009.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY APPLICANT STATUS AND GENDER

APPLICANT STATUS	2007				2008				2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Principal Applicants	2,934	26.8	1,833	16.7	3,036	27.1	1,897	16.9	3,728	27.6	2,068	15.3
Spouse or Dependants	2,604	23.8	3,583	32.7	2,605	23.2	3,680	32.8	3,176	23.5	4,548	33.6
SUBTOTAL	**5,538**	**50.6%**	**5,416**	**49.4%**	**5,641**	**50.3%**	**5,577**	**49.7%**	**6,904**	**51.1%**	**6,616**	**48.9%**
TOTAL	**10,954**				**11,218**				**13,520**			

Language

Manitoba's perspective is one that embraces linguistic diversity as a positive contribution to our cultural and economic development.

Over the past decade, the most common mother tongues for newcomers to Manitoba have been Tagalog, German and Punjabi. In 2009, Chinese and Mandarin ranked among the top five languages, with increases of 73 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY MOTHER TONGUE (TOP TEN)

	2007			2008			2009		
MOTHER TONGUE	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Tagalog	2,970	27.1	1	2,544	22.7	1	4,270	31.6	1
German	1,428	13.0	2	1,837	16.4	2	1,524	11.3	2
Punjabi	764	7.0	3	951	8.5	3	1,083	8.0	3
Mandarin	471	4.3	7	551	4.9	7	877	6.5	4
Chinese				339	3.0	9	588	4.3	5
English	594	5.4	5	646	5.8	4	580	4.3	6
Spanish	648	5.9	4	572	5.1	6	579	4.3	7
Russian	509	4.6	6	579	5.2	5	577	4.3	8
Korean	275	2.5	8	412	3.7	8	401	3.0	9
Arabic							234	1.7	10
Amharic	197	1.8	9						
Tigrigna				220	2.0	10			
Ukrainian	191	1.7	10						
TOTAL TOP TEN	**8,047**	**73.5%**		**8,651**	**77.1%**		**10,713**	**79.2%**	
OTHER LANGUAGES	**2,907**	**26.5%**		**2,567**	**22.9%**		**2,807**	**20.8%**	
TOTAL	**10,954**	**100%**		**11,218**	**100%**		**13,520**	**100%**	

English and French Language Ability

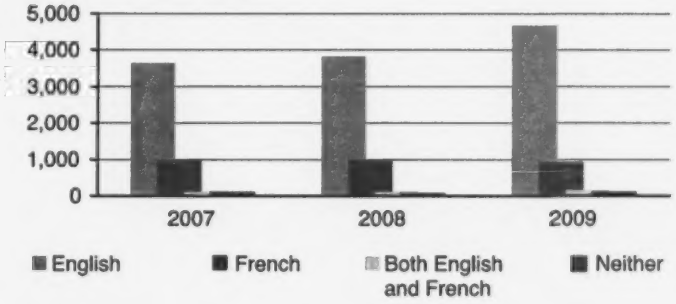
The ability to communicate in English and French is part of the selection criteria for principal applicants under the economic categories. In 2009, the percentage of immigrants with English language ability increased to 61.6 per cent from 56.6 per cent in 2008.

In 2009, Manitoba welcomed 349 French-speaking immigrants, a 32.2 per cent increase over the previous year. The top source countries for French-speaking immigrants were Congo, Morocco and France. Manitoba anticipates francophone immigration will rise gradually to seven per cent, a target that reflects the francophone proportion of our provincial population.

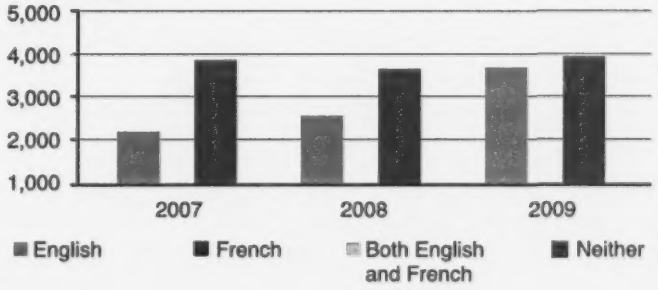
MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE ABILITY

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS	2007 Number	2008 Number	2009 Number
English	3,637	3,812	4,671
French	77	50	78
Both English and French	98	103	135
Neither	955	968	912
SUBTOTAL	**4,767**	**4,933**	**5,796**
DEPENDANTS			
English	2,172	2,542	3,660
French	105	48	57
Both English and French	54	63	79
Neither	3,856	3,632	3,928
SUBTOTAL	**6,187**	**6,285**	**7,724**
TOTAL	**10,954**	**11,218**	**13,520**

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS



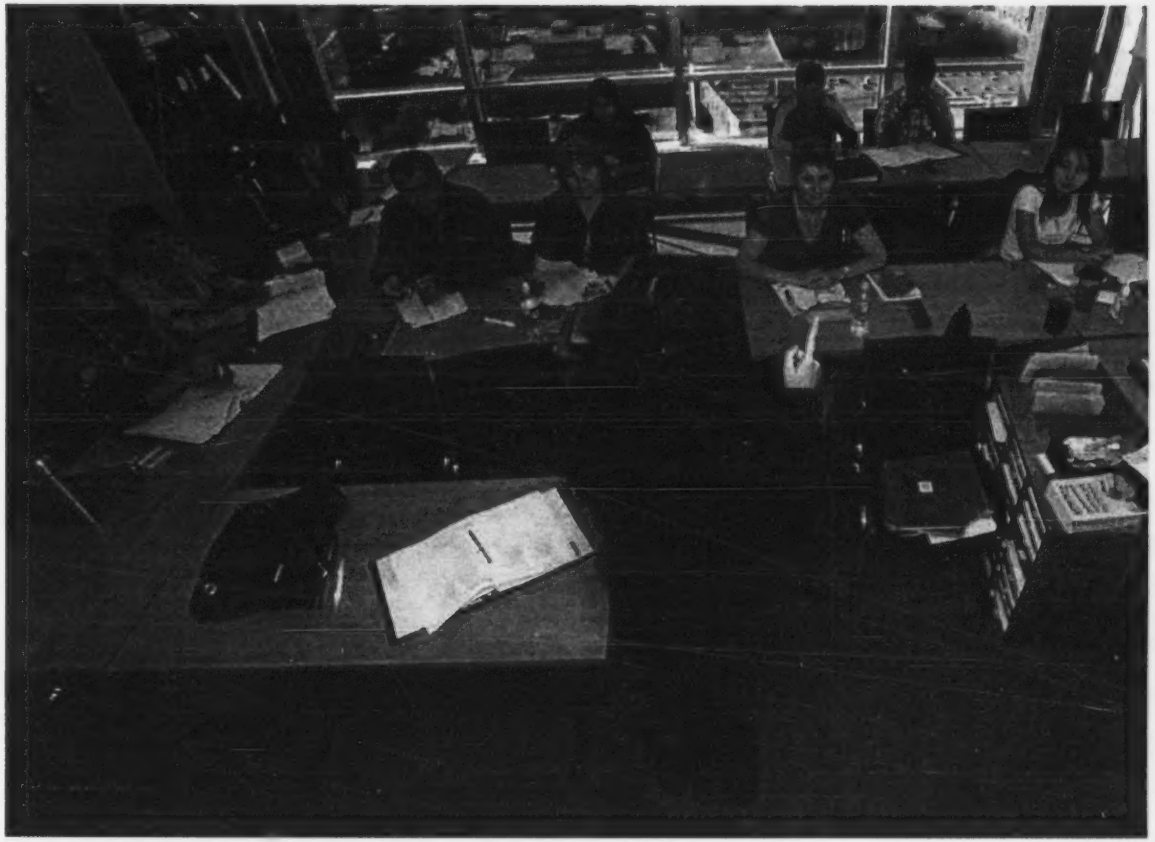
DEPENDANTS



Education

In 2009, among immigrants aged 25 years and over, 72 per cent of principal applicants and 61 per cent of dependants had post-secondary education and solid skills in professional and technical fields.

To ensure that immigration strengthens our labour market, the Manitoba Qualifications Recognition Strategy continues to promote new approaches to assessment, bridge training and integration. Immigrant skill recognition has improved in areas such as engineering, agrology, pharmacy, occupational therapy, accounting and early childhood education.



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS (AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER)	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	92	2.2	80	1.9	94	1.8
Secondary or Less	1,060	25.8	1,048	24.7	1,349	26.2
Formal Trade Cert. or Apprenticeship	487	11.8	554	13.1	668	13.0
Non-University Certificate or Diploma	555	13.5	561	13.2	647	12.6
Some University – No Degree	80	1.9	102	2.4	116	2.3
Bachelor's Degree	1,479	35.9	1,487	35.0	1,860	36.1
Some Post-Grad. Education – No Degree	24	0.6	13	0.3	31	0.6
Master's Degree	297	7.2	354	8.3	325	6.3
Doctorate	41	1.0	46	1.1	60	1.2
SUBTOTAL	**4,115**	**100%**	**4,245**	**100%**	**5,150**	**100%**

DEPENDANTS (AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER)	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	57	2.9	63	3.0	84	3.2
Secondary or Less	624	31.8	761	36.3	946	35.9
Formal Trade Cert. or Apprenticeship	232	11.8	284	13.5	304	11.5
Non-University Certificate or Diploma	231	11.8	210	10.0	284	10.8
Some University – No Degree	92	4.7	78	3.7	94	3.6
Bachelor's Degree	605	30.8	570	27.2	771	29.3
Some Post-Grad. Education – No Degree	12	0.6	9	0.4	13	0.5
Master's Degree	97	4.9	114	5.4	124	4.7
Doctorate	13	0.7	9	0.4	13	0.5
SUBTOTAL	**1,963**	**100%**	**2,098**	**100%**	**2,633**	**100%**
TOTAL	**6,078**		**6,343**		**7,783**	

Occupation

The Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program selects people with specialized skills required by our changing labour market so their participation enhances Manitoba's economic development.

In 2009, Manitoba welcomed 10,893 economic immigrants (80.6 per cent of total immigration) whose principal applicants had work experience in more than 360 occupations. The top occupations were industrial butchers, truck drivers, welders, accounting and other types of clerks.

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY OCCUPATION (TOP 15)

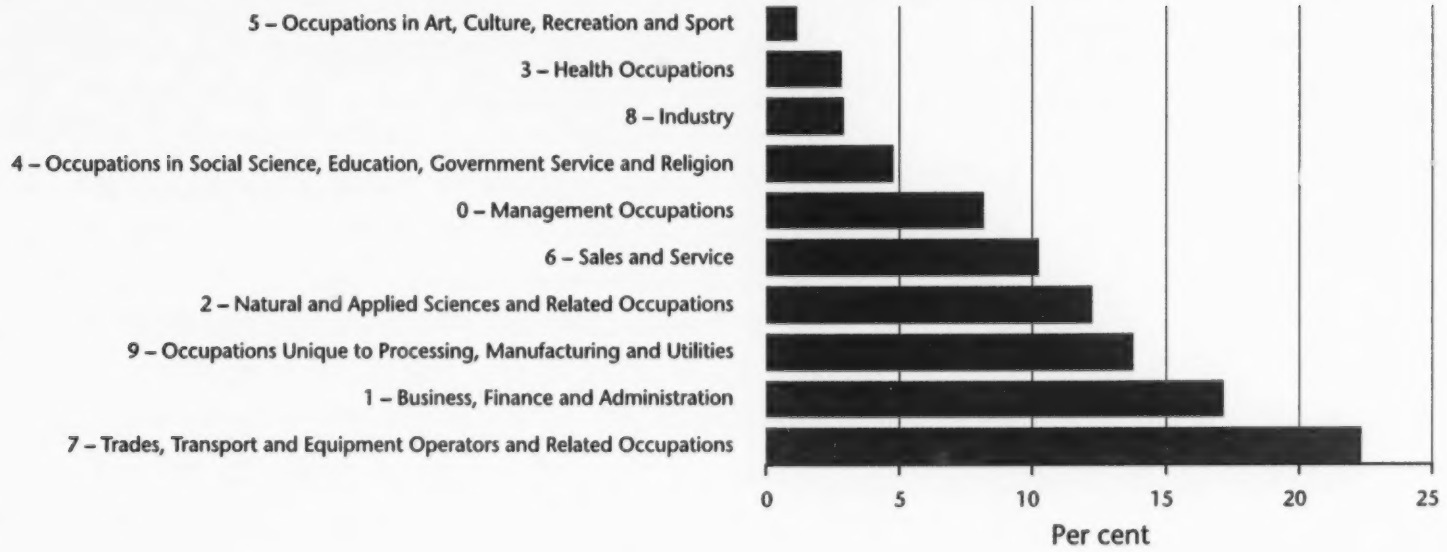
	2007			2008			2009		
PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS ONLY	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Industrial Butchers	212	7.0	1	195	6.1	1	333	8.3	1
Truck Drivers	97	3.2	4	138	4.3	3	210	5.2	2
Welders	158	5.2	2	162	5.1	2	167	4.1	3
Accounting and Related Clerks	59	2.0	8	76	2.4	7	121	3.0	4
Engineers (combined disciplines)	129	4.3	3	99	3.1	4	107	2.7	5
Cooks	52	1.7	10	77	2.4	5	99	2.5	6
Farm Supervisor & Spec. Livestock Workers				66	2.1	9	76	1.9	7
Health Professionals**	69	2.3	6	77	2.4	6	73	1.8	8
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	74	2.5	5	54	1.7	10	66	1.6	9
Administrative Clerks				44	1.4	12	60	1.5	10
Financial Auditors and Accountants	67	2.2	7	74	2.3	8	55	1.4	11
College and Other Vocational Instructors							52	1.3	12
Computer Network Technicians	46	1.5	12	41	1.3	14	51	1.3	13
General Office Clerks							49	1.2	14
Electrical & Electronics Engineering	53	1.8	9	46	1.4	11	46	1.1	15
Nannies & Live-in Caregivers				44	1.4	13			
Customer Service, Info & Related Clerks				39	1.2	15			
Bookkeepers	46	1.5	11						
Computer Programmers and Interactive Media Developers	44	1.5	13						
Post-secondary Teaching & Research Assistants	37	1.2	14						
Machine Tool Operators	36	1.2	15						
TOTAL TOP 15	**1,179**	**39.1%**		**1,232**	**38.5%**		**1,565**	**38.9%**	
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	**1,837**	**60.9%**		**1,971**	**61.5%**		**2,460**	**61.1%**	
TOTAL	**3,016**	**100%**		**3,203**	**100%**		**4,025**	**100%**	

*Includes federally selected skilled workers, business persons, live-in caregivers and Manitoba provincial nominees.
**Includes physicians of all specialties, nurses, radiologists, physiotherapists, dietitians and nutritionists, medical lab professionals, midwives and practitioners, and other health professionals.

Skill Type Category

In 2009, Manitoba welcomed 10,151 provincial nominees and 742 federal economic immigrants making 10,893 economic immigrants. Based on the National Occupation Classification System, more than 53 per cent of the principal applicants under the economic category had previous occupations in the trades, transport and equipment operation, business, finance, administration, unique processing and manufacturing.

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS* BY SKILL TYPE CATEGORY – 2009


5 – Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport
3 – Health Occupations
8 – Industry
4 – Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion
0 – Management Occupations
6 – Sales and Service
2 – Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations
9 – Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities
1 – Business, Finance and Administration
7 – Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations
0
5
10
15
20
25
Per cent

* Principal applicants only

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SKILL TYPE CATEGORY

PRINCIPAL APPLICANT ONLY	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
9 – Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	388	12.9	430	13.4	553	13.7
8 – Industry	58	1.9	93	2.9	115	2.9
7 – Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	674	22.3	657	20.5	897	22.3
6 – Sales and Service	270	9.0	320	10.0	410	10.2
5 – Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	43	1.4	50	1.6	44	1.1
4 – Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion	176	5.8	202	6.3	190	4.7
3 – Health Occupations	94	3.1	121	3.8	111	2.8
2 – Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	498	16.5	423	13.2	491	12.2
1 – Business, Finance and Administration	505	16.7	558	17.4	689	17.1
0 – Management Occupations	244	8.1	266	8.3	326	8.1
SUBTOTAL	**2,950**	**97.8%**	**3,120**	**97.4%**	**3,826**	**95.1%**
Uncategorized*	**66**	**2.2%**	**83**	**2.6%**	**199**	**4.9%**
TOTAL	**3,016**	**100%**	**3,203**	**100%**	**4,025**	**100%**

*Uncategorized skill types of economic class immigrants include new workers, open employment authorizations and students,who, as newcomers to Manitoba, provide a pool of labour skills and previous work experience unrecorded or categorized in Citizenship and Immigration Canada's landed immigrant database.

Manitoba Temporary Residents

Every year, thousands of temporary foreign workers and international students enter Manitoba. Part of our immigration strategy is to ease their transition to permanent resident status through the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program. To be eligible, foreign workers can apply after six months of working in the province, and students can apply after graduating from a post-secondary education program in Manitoba.

Temporary Foreign Workers

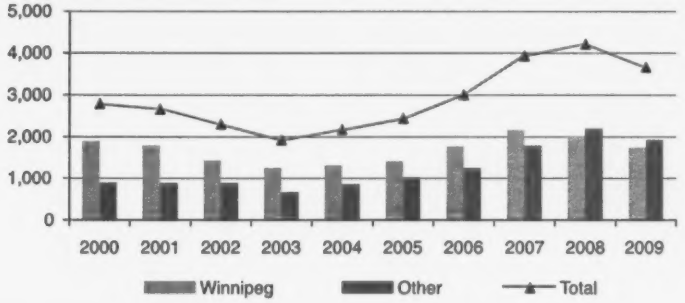
In 2009, 3,649 temporary foreign worker entries to Manitoba were registered. Where domestic recruitment efforts have been unsuccessful, employers secure labour and skills by recruiting temporary foreign workers as a quicker entry process. In addressing labour needs, a Manitoba priority is to convert eligible temporary residents to permanent status.

In 2009, most temporary foreign workers to Manitoba came from the United States (30 per cent) and Europe (25 per cent).

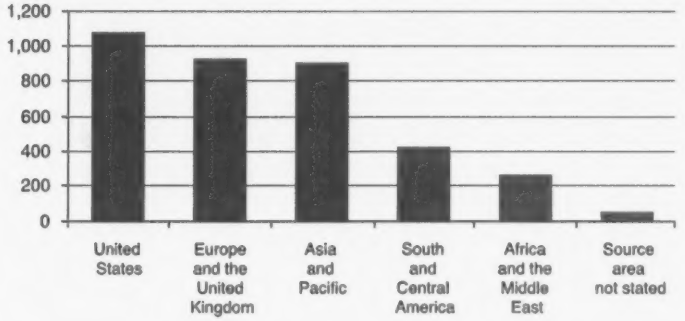
The *Worker Recruitment and Protection Act*, the first such legislation in Canada, came into effect on April 1, 2009 to ensure monitoring and compliance measures are in place to protect foreign workers from unscrupulous recruiters and employers.

The employer registration process under the act allows Manitoba Labour and Immigration to deliver integrated services that streamline recruitment while ensuring that employers receive information and support. Employers are required to have a good history of compliance with labour legislation and use a licensed recruiter who is a member of the Canadian Society of Immigration Consultants or a Canadian Law Society. The act reinforces the principle that workers do not pay for recruitment and makes employers and recruiters liable for fees charged to workers.

MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION



MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS BY SOURCE AREA – 2009



MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKER FLOWS*

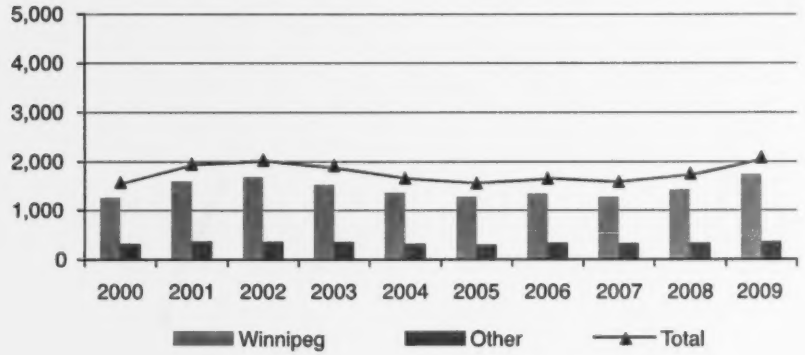
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Winnipeg	1,881	1,770	1,419	1,241	1,302	1,400	1,758	2,151	2,012	1,728
Other	896	885	872	661	853	1,020	1,237	1,774	2,184	1,921
TOTAL	**2,777**	**2,655**	**2,291**	**1,902**	**2,155**	**2,420**	**2,995**	**3,925**	**4,196**	**3,649**

*Total entries

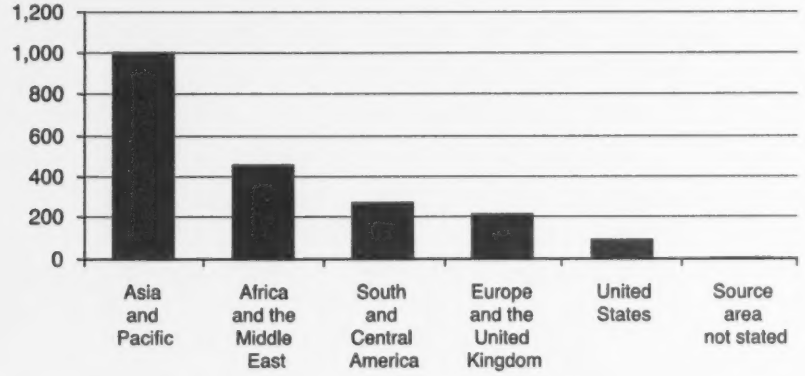
International Students

In 2009, the number of foreign students increased by 19.2 per cent over 2008. Most of them (83 per cent) enrolled in educational institutions in Winnipeg. Asia was the biggest source area (49 per cent) followed by Africa and the Middle East (22.5 per cent).

MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION



MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY SOURCE AREA – 2009



MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENT FLOWS*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Winnipeg	1,238	1,584	1,670	1,512	1,343	1,260	1,329	1,254	1,413	1,716
Other	312	348	341	341	298	282	311	311	319	348
TOTAL	**1,550**	**1,932**	**2,011**	**1,853**	**1,641**	**1,542**	**1,640**	**1,565**	**1,732**	**2,064**

*Total entries

Settlement and Integration Supports

Supported by federal and provincial funding, Manitoba designs and delivers settlement services to newcomers to help them integrate socially and economically. Support starts with web-based information before immigrants arrive.

On arrival, newcomers are encouraged to participate in the ENTRY program. This four-week orientation provides information on topics such as employment, daily life, laws and health in Manitoba.

Newcomers also learn about settlement supports and they are given an appointment to have their English language levels assessed. For the long-term integration of newcomers, Manitoba also delivers general and specialized settlement programming such as:

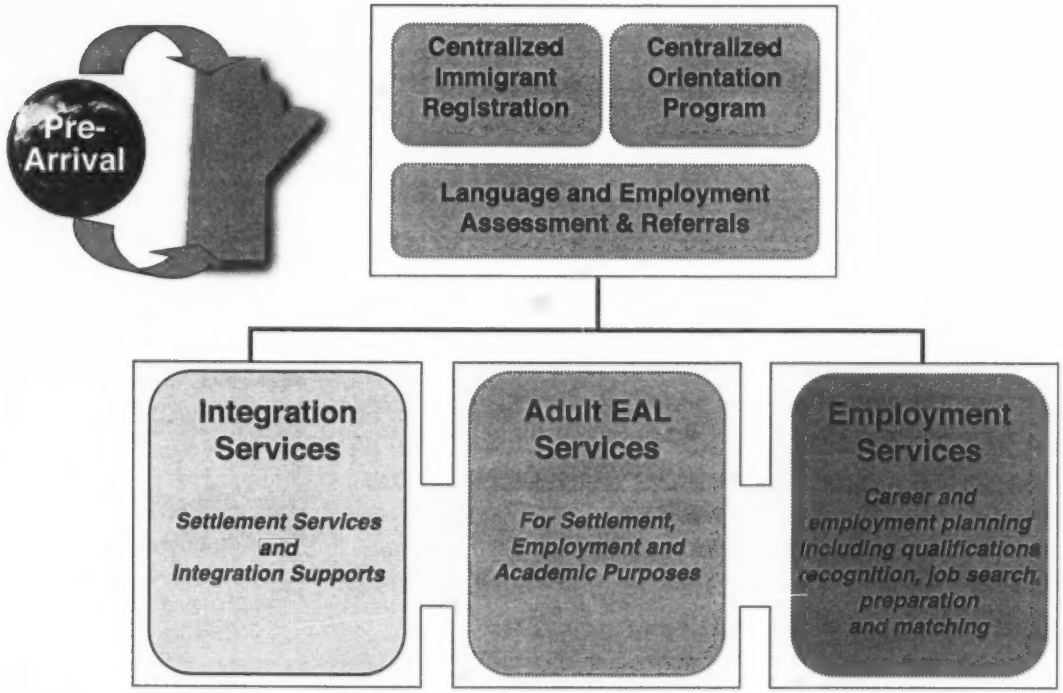
- English as an Additional Language (EAL) training
- employment programs
- qualifications recognition services and programs
- promotion of multiculturalism and welcoming communities

Manitoba is committed to improving its services to newcomers and building the capacity to continue effectively serving growing numbers of immigrants choosing Manitoba as their new home.

Manitoba Settlement Services

The Immigration Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration continues to focus on implementing a settlement framework that delivers the full spectrum of innovative, effective and efficient programming which is responsive to the diverse needs of Manitoba's newcomers.

Manitoba's continuum of coordinated and client centered services include pre-arrival services, initial assessment, orientation and referral services, adult language training, immigrant employment and integration services.


Pre-Arrival
Centralized Immigrant Registration
Centralized Orientation Program
Language and Employment Assessment & Referrals
Integration Services
Settlement Services and Integration Supports
Adult EAL Services
For Settlement, Employment and Academic Purposes
Employment Services
Career and employment planning including qualifications recognition, job search, preparation and matching

Glossary

Dependant is a spouse or dependant child of the principal applicant who intends to immigrate to Canada.

A dependant child meets one of these descriptions:

- under the age of 22 and does not have a spouse or common law partner
- a full-time student who has substantially depended on a parent for financial support since before the age of 22, or since becoming a spouse or common law partner (if this happened before age 22)
- financially dependent on a parent since before the age of 22 because of a disability

Economic class immigrant is selected for skills or other assets that will contribute to the Canadian economy. People apply for permanent residence on their own initiative. Economic class immigrants include business immigrants, skilled workers including provincial nominees and live-in caregivers.

Family class immigrant is a close relative who is sponsored by family members already established in Canada as Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Along with welcoming communities and early settlement support, the connection with close family and friends is the strongest contributing factor to the successful integration of immigrants.

International student is a student who does not hold Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status in Canada.

Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP) is an immigration program established under the Canada-Manitoba Immigration Agreement. It recognizes that the province knows what its economic needs are in terms of immigration. MPNP allows the Province of Manitoba to receive applications from potential immigrants and nominate them for Permanent Resident Status in Canada. The MPNP seeks qualified workers and business people with a strong likelihood of establishing themselves successfully in Manitoba. There are two classes of immigrants under the MPNP, skilled workers and business immigrants.

Skilled worker class in the MPNP includes workers who have the training, work experience and language ability needed to secure employment in Manitoba and make a positive contribution to the provincial economy.

Business immigrant class in the MPNP allows Manitoba to recruit, select and nominate qualified business people from around the world, who have the intent and ability to move to Manitoba and establish or purchase a business.

Median age is the age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, so that half the total population is younger and half is older.

Old age dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65 and older for every 100 people aged 15 to 64.

Permanent resident is a person who is legally in Canada on a permanent basis as an immigrant or refugee, but not yet a Canadian citizen.

Principal applicant is the individual who must meet the selection criteria to apply through a federal or provincial immigration program.

Provincial Nominee Programs are economic immigration programs run by provincial governments in conjunction with Citizenship and Immigration Canada. To apply under the Provincial Nominee Program, applicants must be nominated by a Canadian province or territory.

Refugee is an individual who requires protection under international law. Refugees come to Manitoba as government-assisted refugees, privately sponsored refugees or as refugees landed in Canada.

Temporary foreign worker is a foreign national authorized to enter and remain in Canada on a temporary basis and work here.

Temporary resident is a foreign national who is legally and temporarily in Canada as a visitor, student, worker or under a temporary resident permit.

Total entries refers to the sum of initial entries and re-entries of temporary residents.

Youth dependency ratio is the number of persons under fifteen years of age for every one hundred persons aged 15 to 64.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Website: www.immigratemanitoba.com

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